delostomae. The published illustrations of these species provide sufficient reference points for their separation one from another.

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A New Mite from Nests of the Wood Rat, Neotoma micropus

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Mites taken from nesting material of the Baird wood rat, *Neotoma micropus,* represent a new species of the genus *Androlaelaps* and the description is presented in this paper.

Androlaelaps johnstoni, n. sp.

Female. (Plate I, Figs. A, B, C, D.) A light brown mite, small for this genus, elongate-oval in outline and with faint shoulders. Average measurements in microns of 3 specimens: total length, exclusive of gnathosoma, 528; total width of body at widest point, 349; length of dorsal plate, 494; width of dorsal plate, 308; length of genitoventral plate to the anterior border of the anal plate, 43. The setae are of moderate length and thickness.

Sternal plate reticulate, slightly concave on anterior margin, posterior margin almost truncate. Lateral margins strongly

concave, with postero-lateral corners projecting between coxae II and III. First pair of sternal setae on anterior border, second pair level with the middle of coxae II, the third pair level with anterior third of coxae III; a pair of prominent, slit-like pores placed immediately below and between the first pair of setae. Presternal area with a distinct pair of transversely striated presternal plates. Endopodal plates indistinct; endopodal setae not noticeably longer than the third pair of sternal setae. Genitoventral plate expanded beyond coxae IV, and bearing the typical single pair of genitoventral setae; genitoventral plate extends closer to the anal plate than the total length of the anal plate. Approximately 14 setae situated on the non-sclerotized lower half of the venter.

Two pairs of metapodal plates present, one pair elongate and a smaller pair circular in shape. Anal plate roundly triangular, measuring approximately 78 microns in length by 76 microns in width; anal setae subequal in length. Peritreme extends beyond coxa I to slightly beyond coxa IV, stigma situated near the anterior margin of coxa IV.

Leg II shorter and stouter than legs I and IV, with leg III somewhat shorter than leg II. Coxae I, II and III with two slender setae, coxa IV with one. Characteristic spurs on femora, genu and tibia of leg II; large spur of femora II smooth with a bluntly rounded apex, flanked by a stout spine and two large setae (Fig. D); tarsus II with two stout median spines on basal half and three stout bristles toward apex (Fig. C).

Epistome concave in outline with smooth margins, hypostome with 6 rows of denticles, each row consisting of 4 to 6 teeth; chelae quite short, fixed chela with one large and one small tooth, plus a small, uninflated seta near the apex; movable chela with a minute tooth near the middle.

Male. Unknown.

Types. The holotype female was taken from nesting material of the Baird wood rat, *Neotoma micropus*, by G. C. Menzies and B. G. Hightower, Gaines Co., Texas, October 5, 1950. Two paratype females were taken from a *N. micropus* nest by B. G. Hightower, Zavala Co., Texas, September 6, 1950. The holotype has been deposited in the United States National

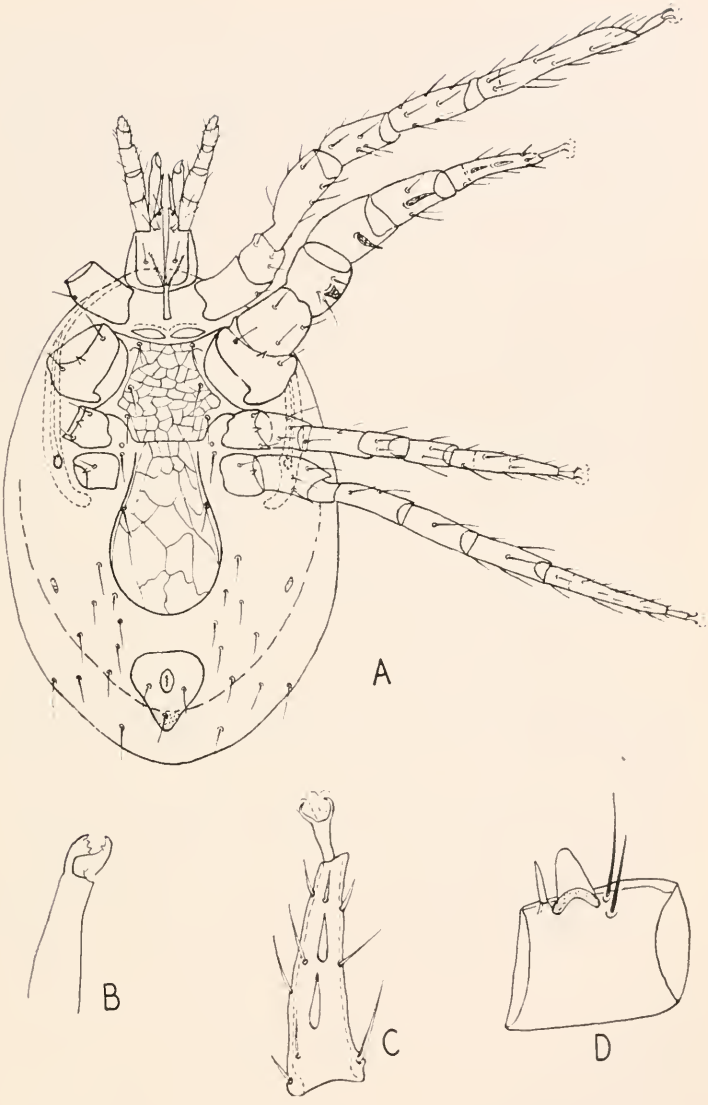

PLATE I

Androlaelaps johnstoni, new species. FIG. A. Female venter. FIG. B. Female chelicera. FIG. C. Female tarsus II. FIG. D. Female femur II.

Museum and the paratypes retained in the collection of the Texas State Department of Health.

Remarks. The small size, minute chelae, and the presence of 2 stout spines on tarsus II, in addition to the usual spurs of the femora, genu and tibia on leg II, serve to distinguish this species from other known *Androlaelaps*. The mite is named for Dr. H. G. Johnston, Head of the Department of Entomology, Texas A. & M. College, who gave many of us our first introduction to insect taxonomy.

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Current Entomological Literature

COMPILED BY R. G. SCHMIEDER.

Under the above head it is intended to note papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South), including Arachnida and Myriopoda. Articles irrelevant to American entomology will not be noted; but contributions to anatomy, physiology and embryology of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species will be recorded.

This list gives references of the year 1951 unless otherwise noted. Continued papers, with few exceptions, are recorded only at their first installment.

For other records of general literature and for economic literature, see the Bibliography of Agriculture, Washington, and the Review of Applied Entomology, Series A, London. For records of papers on medical entomology see Review of Applied Entomology, Series B.

Note: The figures within brackets [ ] refer to the journal in which the paper appeared, as numbered in the List of periodicals and serials published in our January and June issues. The number of the volume, and in some cases, the part, heft, &c. is followed by a colon (:). References to papers containing new forms or names not so stated in titles are followed by (*); if containing keys are followed by (k); papers pertaining exclusively to Neotropical species, and not so indicated in the title, have the symbol (S).

Papers published in Entomological News are not listed.

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